



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Case of cholera—Plague case on steamship Ferd. Laiesz, from Chinese ports—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 1:

Week ended July 27, 1907. A case which clinically resembled cholera occurred on the evening of July 23 in a person who resided on Calle Magallanes, in the Walled City. Investigation showed that the patient had not been away from her house for a number of weeks, nor had she partaken of any food or drink different from that of other members of the family. There are 8 other persons who take their meals at the same house, none of whom have shown any symptoms of cholera. More than a week had elapsed since the last cholera cases were reported, and no connection can be traced between the cases formerly reported and this case.

The patient was removed to the San Lazaro Cholera Hospital, and frequent microscopical examinations have been made of the stools. On July 30, 1907, the biological laboratory of the bureau of science announced that cholera organisms were undoubtedly present. The family was kept under close observation for more than a week, and no further cases have made their appearance among them, nor have any other cases been detected in the city of Manila. Nine days have now elapsed since the last case was reported, and in view of the fact that during a period of 3 weeks only 3 cases have occurred it has not been thought necessary to impose an outgoing quarantine detention upon vessels.

Plague.—July 23, 1907, the German steamship *Ferd. Laiesz* arrived at Manila from Chinese ports, en route to Germany. One member of the crew was reported by the ship's doctor as suffering from meningitis, but a physical examination made of this case showed that there were buboes in the groin and that the symptoms closely resembled those of plague. The case was immediately taken to the San Lazaro Plague Hospital, and specimens were forwarded to the laboratory of the bureau of science for examination. A report was received the next day that the case was undoubtedly plague.

The vessel was remanded to the Mariveles quarantine station for fumigation and destruction of the vermin on board. The vessel contained more than 5,000 tons of miscellaneous cargo, which included 4,000 bales of hay destined for Manila. The latter had been stored in China for a year or more, and its history was rather obscure. In order to make certain that they contained no rat nests, the bales were unloaded from the vessel and carefully inspected and then exposed to the sun and air for a period of one week. The holds were fumigated with 2 per cent sulphur dioxide; the crew was bathed, and their quarters, clothing, the decks, etc., were disinfected. The ship was placed in quarantine to complete 7 days from the time of her disinfection. Six days have now elapsed since the crew came under observation, and so far no further cases have made their appearance.

The last port of call of the vessel was Hongkong, at which place a new Chinese crew was shipped, and it was one of the latter who had plague upon his arrival here. The patient died 2 days after his arrival.

During the week vessels proceeding to the United States were granted bills of health, as follows:

July 24, the British steamship *Seneca*, with 48 crew, en route from Hankow to Boston and New York, via Cebu, was granted supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection.

July 26, British steamship *St. Patrick*, with 38 crew, en route from Yokohama to Boston and New York, was granted supplemental bill of health. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing; manifests viséed.

RUSSIA.

Report from St. Petersburg—Cholera situation in Samara Province.

The following is received from Minister Riddle, under date of August 17:

A notice received from the foreign office states that on August 4 and 5 there were in the city and Province of Samara 23 cases of cholera, of which 6 resulted fatally.

SIAM.

Report from Bangkok—Plague.

Information received through the Department of State from Consul-General White, at Bangkok, under date of July 20, shows that there were 2 fatal cases of plague in the city of Bangkok during the month of June, 1907.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Bridgetown, Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, August 31:

Week ended August 31. Bills of health issued as follows:

Steamship *Madeirense* from Manaos to New York, steamship *Simonside* from Norfolk, Va., to a port in the United States, steamship *Benj. F. Hunt, jr.*, from Buenos Aires to Fernandina, Fla., steamship *Camoens* from Santos to New York, and steamship *Gutrune* from Santos to New York.

The *Simonside* and *Benj. F. Hunt, jr.*, were in ballast; the others with cargo; the sanitary condition of vessels, cargo, crews, and passengers, good. Total number of crews, 184; total number of passengers, 76.

Sanitary condition of this port, good. No quarantinable diseases reported this week for the port or island.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, August 26:

Week ended August 24, 1907. No quarantinable diseases exist; sanitary condition of port, good.